



(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 360 313 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 28.07.93 (51) Int. Cl. 5: A61M 5/32, A61M 5/50

(21) Application number: 89202154.4

(22) Date of filing: 24.08.89

(54) Safety device for an injection syringe needle.

(30) Priority: 26.08.88 NL 8802106

(43) Date of publication of application:
28.03.90 Bulletin 90/13

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
28.07.93 Bulletin 93/30

(64) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(66) References cited:
EP-A- 0 272 035
EP-A- 0 276 160
EP-A- 0 278 493
EP-A- 0 282 097

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Description

The invention relates to a safety injection syringe of the kind mentioned in the preamble of claims 1 and 2. Such a syringe is known from EP-A 0 276 160.

In this known syringe, the needle foot is not unambiguously locked in respect of the casing, so that it can be shifted inwards when an inward force is exerted on the needle. Furthermore, the inward needle end is coupled with the plunger only by friction which might be insufficient for providing a safe retraction of the needle after use.

The invention provides an improved injection syringe of the afore-mentioned type in which these draw-backs are avoided, and two main embodiments are defined in the characteristic parts of independent claims 1 and 2.

Further modifications are defined in the dependent claims.

The invention will now be elucidated in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawing, showing:

Fig. 1 a first embodiment of a safety syringe according to the invention in longitudinal section; Fig. 2 a modification of the syringe of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3A and 3B a modified embodiment of the safety syringe of the invention in two different conditions;

Figs. 4A and 4B sections through another embodiment of the safety syringe;

Fig. 5 a modification of the syringe of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6A and 6B sections through yet another embodiment of the safety syringe, and a view of a part thereof, respectively; and

Fig. 7 another modification of the syringe of the invention combining features of the syringes of Figs. 3 and 6.

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of a syringe with a needle safety cover according to the invention, which is intended to contain closed glass containers filled with injection fluid, and which is particularly intended to be used only once. The syringe shown is more especially embodied as a syringe having a plunger which may be retracted after piercing the skin with the point of the needle, in order to establish whether a blood vessel has been hit, which will appear if blood is drawn in.

The syringe comprises an outer casing 1 having at least one window (not shown), and with two finger abutment edges 2a and 2b, between which the index and middle fingers are to be placed. Inside this casing, a sleeve 3 is fitted, which is provided with longitudinal grooves 4, in each of which there is a projection 5 of the casing 1, which prevents the sleeve 3 from being removed from the casing. A plunger rod 6 is connected to this sleeve 3, which has, at its outer end, an actuation ring 7. The

inner end of the plunger rod 6 has a coupling hook 8.

The other end of the casing 1 is provided with, for instance, three inwardly bent gripping springs 9. These fit grippingly around an injection fluid container 10 of the type which is usual in dental syringes. This container is closed at one end by a rubber stopper 11 which serves as a plunger, into which the hook 8 may be pushed, which then forms a push-pull connection with the stopper 11 in a known fashion. The other end is closed by a stopper 12 which may be pierced by the needle, which stopper is held by a metal cap 14 fixed in a waisted portion 13 of the container 10. A further part of the syringe is a needle 15, needles of various lengths and/or thicknesses being usable. Each needle is fixed in a needle foot 16, its inner end 17 projecting out of the foot 16, so that it can be pressed through the stopper 12 into the container 10. The foot 16 is provided with resilient claws members 18, which, when the needle foot is applied, engage around the cap 14 and in the waisted portion 13. The edge 19 of the foot 16 then abuts the end faces of the gripping springs 9, which prevent the needle foot from moving inwards.

To use the syringe, the sleeve 3 is retracted as far as possible, after which the container 10 is moved inwards in between the springs 9 until its end enters into the sleeve 3. By keeping the stopper 12 stationary, the hook 8 can be driven into the plunger 11 by pushing the ring 7 inwards. The plunger cannot move inwards, since the stopper 12 will not allow any fluid through. The needle foot is then fixed to the other end of the container 10, the needle end 17 penetrating the stopper 12. The syringe is then ready for use.

When the plunger is completely pressed in, and the container 10 is empty, the sleeve 3 reaches the springs 9, which are pressed outwards by the sleeve 3, so that the inward lock of the needle foot 16 is terminated, while the needle end 17 may penetrate into the plunger 11. If the ring 7 is then pulled, the container 10 with the needle foot 16 connected thereto by the gripping members 18 is retracted. The needle 15 and its foot 16 then disappear entirely into the casing 1.

The container with the needle might be moved outwards again in order to be disposed of in, say, a secure collecting container or to be destroyed in a destruction apparatus. It would also be possible to place the casing 1 with its opening on a hard surface and then to bend the needle 15 onto itself and to throw away the container only then. It is then no longer possible to push the needle out of the container.

Preferably, however, the needle foot 16 is provided, as shown, with an additional cap 20 which

fits around the container, and which is provided with gripping claws 21 which are fixed around the end portion of the casing 1 between the springs 9 behind lugs 22 provided thereon.

The front surface of this cap 20 has a passage 23 for the needle 15. Within this cap 20, there is a ring 24 which, in a manner known per se, is slideable transversely to the needle, so that, after retracting the needle from the ring, this ring can move downwards under its own weight, so that, when the needle is again pushed outwards, its point hits the ring, and if pressed further the needle is bent onto itself. Thus, the needle can be made harmless without any additional operation.

In the case of needles which are placed outside the centre line, such as are used for instance for extracting blood, it is also possible to use a cap which is provided with a corresponding hole for the passage of the needle, and which is rotated after retraction to provide an abutment surface for the needle point, while the cap may be provided with a suitable locking device and may particularly be formed as a shiftable needle safety cover.

In their unused state, the cap 20 with the needle foot 16 are inside a protector sheath 25, which is closed in a sterile manner by a cover (not shown). After removal of this cover (in particular, after the pulling away of a sealing strip) the cap 20 can be fitted to the end of the casing, after which the sheath 25 is withdrawn from the cap 20.

Fig. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the syringe of Fig. 1, and corresponding parts are indicated by the same reference numerals, as the case may be provided with primes to indicate a difference in shape. This syringe is shown with the plunger 11 already partially pushed inwards into the container 10, and the inner needle end 17 has already pierced the stopper 12.

Between the edges 2a and 2b ridges 2c are provided for improving the grip. The cross-shaped plunger rod 6 terminates in a flat disc 8' which is intended to contact the plunger 11 of the fluid container 10.

The container 10 is maintained at its outer end by resilient claws 5, which, after the plunger rod 6 has been completely pressed inwards, will be flexed outwards by a ring-shaped portion 6' of the rod 6 so as to allow the container 10 to be retracted afterwards, as will be explained below.

The edge 19 of the needle foot fits in a corresponding groove of the cap 20, and the resilient claws 18' of the needle foot 16 lie flatly against the container cap 14, so that a relative sliding movement is possible.

The needle foot 16 is provided with inwardly directed projection 26 which, as shown, will contact the outer surface of the stopper 12 which is, in fact, a rather elastic membrane. When pressing the

plunger 11 inwards for the first time, this stopper 12 will be deformed inwardly by the projection 26, since the flow resistance in the hollow needle 15 is rather high. When the pressure on the plunger rod is relieved, the stopper 12 will return again towards its original position, so that the liquid in the hollow needle will be sucked back, and then it will appear whether blood is sucked in too, indicating that a blood vessel had been hit by the needle. In the case of the syringe of Fig. 1, this aspiration is obtained in the usual manner by retracting the eye 7.

After emptying the container 10, the extremity of the sleeve 3 will slide over the claws 18' of the needle foot, and a groove 18a will engage the claw ends so that the needle foot 16 is coupled with the sleeve 3, and will be retracted together with the sleeve for retracting the needle 15 inside the casing 1. The cap 20 is provided, on its inclined inner surface, with ribs 27. If, then, the plunger rod 6 is pressed inwards again, the tip of the needle will hit these ripples 17 when the needle is not completely straight, so that the needle will be wrinkled and, thus, destroyed. The needle can be fixed in the needle foot 16 in a slightly inclined manner so as to ensure that the needle will obtain the required inclination.

It will be clear that the same cap can be used in the case of Fig. 1, and also there the projection 26 may be provided.

Figs. 3A and B show a modification of the syringe of the invention, in which, again, corresponding elements have been indicated with the same reference numerals (as the use may be provided with primes to indicate a difference in shape). A casing 1 (not shown here) can be present, but it is also possible to provide the outer wall of the container 10 with a transparent coating for protecting the glass wall thereof against breaking.

The plunger rod 6 shown in Fig. 3B (which may have again a cross-shaped section) is provided with a stud 8" which co-operates with inwardly directed hooks 39' of a sleeve 34' embedded in the plunger 11, and the rod 6 can be provided as a separate element to be coupled before use with the plunger 11.

The end rim of the container 10 is normally bulged, as shown at 10a, and use is made thereof for strongly fitting on this container 10 a cap 20 with a needle foot 16 of the same type as shown in Fig. 2. After placing said cap 20 on the container end (either just before use or in the factory), a groove in the cap 20 (also present in Fig. 2) snaps on said bulge 10a, and then the cap 20 is strongly fixed.

The stopper 12 has an elastic end rim 12a which, as soon as this stopper has been pressed

towards the needle end 17 as shown in Fig. 3B, snaps behind the bulge 10a so as to lock the stopper 12 in this position, and, at the same time, the needle foot 16 is retained, so that, when an inward force is exerted on the needle 15, the needle foot cannot be pushed inwards, the more so as the needle foot presses the rim 12a outwards. However, the rim 12a is so elastic that this locking connection can be broken again when the stopper 12 is to be retracted, since the needle foot will not hinder the inward deformation of the rim 12a.

The needle end 17, after piercing the stopper 12, extends in the hollow part 12' thereof. The plunger 11 is provided, at its inner side, with a stud 35', e.g. a glass bead embedded in the plunger, which, as soon as it reaches the needle end 17, will bend aside the latter as shown at 17' in phantom lines in Fig. 4B. The needle bore will then be closed, so that, when retracting the plunger, the stopper will be pushed inwards by the atmospheric pressure as soon as a (relative) vacuum is created between the plunger 11 and the stopper 12, and also the needle foot 16 will be taken along since the needle end 17 has been bent.

As shown in phantom lines in Fig. 3B, the retracted needle 15 will have a slight inclination. This is caused by bending the needle end 17', since this needle is only supported by the relatively thin central portion 12' of the stopper 12, and the needle foot 16 can be given a slight inclination so as to support the inclination of the needle. The operation is, for the rest, the same as in the case of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4A and 4B show a different embodiment of the syringe according to the invention. The casing 1 is now also the injection fluid cylinder, which is provided with a plunger 11 and a plunger rod 6; the other end of this casing including the actuating member of the plunger rod 6 is not shown for the sake of clarity.

The needle end of the casing 1 is provided with an internal groove 40 with a circular outline adjoining on its outward side an edge 41 with a bevelled inner surface 42.

The syringe further comprises an injection needle 15 which is fixed in a needle foot 16. The needle foot consists of a pliable plastic material and has an outer edge 43 which fits in the groove 40 of the casing 1, but which, as appears from Fig. 3B, is formed slightly oval, so that its greatest diameter is approximately equal to the internal diameter of the groove 40. The foot 16 further comprises a sealing lip 44 which lies sealingly against the inner wall of the cylinder formed by the casing 1. The needle foot 16 is thus retained in the groove 40, while the sealing edge 44 provides a liquid tight fit against the cylinder wall.

At the inside of the needle foot 16, there is an inwardly projecting edge 45, which delimits a groove 46, the edge and groove, like the outer edge 43, having an oval shape. The plunger 11 has a slightly widened head portion 47 with a groove 48 behind it, both of which have a circular outline, it being possible to press the head portion 47 into the groove 46. Due to the elasticity of the material of which the foot 16 is made, the groove 46 is then made circular, so that locking of the foot to the head portion 47 takes place. The outer edge 43 of the needle foot is then also made circular, now in such a way, that it is now freed from the groove 40 at its rear end.

15 The operation of this syringe is as follows. After the plunger 11 is pressed all the way inwards during the injection of the injection fluid, its head 47 engages the groove 41 of the needle foot, which is then coupled to the plunger and freed from the groove 40. If the plunger 11 is then retracted, the needle foot will move inwards with the needle 15, so that the needle 15 is then effectively covered.

In this case also, an additional cap 20 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 may be applied, so that after retraction of the needle the latter can be bent onto itself by pushing the plunger outwards and thus making it unusable.

30 Instead of having the needle foot 16 deformable by the round plunger head portion 47, the wall of the outer casing 1 can be made resiliently deformable, at its needle foot at least, so that it may be compressed between thumb and index finger in such a way that the edge 43 of the needle foot 16 is freed from the groove 40 which is thereby made oval. In this case, it is also possible to use the sleeve 34 provided with gripping members 35 instead of the widened head portion 47, the needle 15 then having to project inwardly from the needle foot 16 so as to be gripped by the gripping member 35.

35 It is also possible to use, for filling the syringe, a special needle with a wider bore which, since it will never contact human body fluids, needs not to be destroyed. This filling needle can be provided with a simple foot which does not co-operate with the plunger head 47. After filling the syringe, this needle is replaced by an injection needle as shown, which, after use, is retracted and destroyed in the manner described.

40 Fig. 5 shows a modification of the syringe of Fig. 4, in which parts corresponding with previously mentioned parts have been indicated by the same reference numerals (as the case may be provided with primes to indicate a modified shape).

45 The casing 1 is provided with a narrower end portion 1b having elastic claws 41' with a bevelled end rim 42, allowing a needle foot 16 to be inserted therein and to be gripped by the claws 41',

a rim 43' on the foot 16 then snapping in a corresponding groove 40' in the inner wall of the casing end 1b. The needle foot 16 is, furthermore, provided with inwardly extending claws 18'.

The plunger head 47 is, now, also provided with claws 48' which, as shown in the lower half of Fig. 6, will grip behind the claws 18' of the foot 16, the latter claws then being bent inwardly so that the rim 43' is freed from the groove 40', and the foot can be retracted then together with the plunger 11.

Also in this case a filling needle with a modified foot can be used for filling the syringe, but it is also possible to use a needle foot of the kind as shown with a fitting adapted for mounting therein or thereon needles of different dimensions.

A cap 20 of the type shown in Figs. 1 and 2 can be used again for destroying the needle after retraction thereof into the casing 1, as described above.

Fig. 6 shows yet another embodiment of the syringe according to the present invention. This once again comprises an outer casing 1, which serves also as an injection fluid cylinder. Its bottom 49 is provided with a closure 50 which can be perforated by the needle 15 which is initially inside the casing 1. Its needle foot 16 is now formed as an internal rod projecting through a cavity 51 of the plunger rod 6, the plunger rod further being provided with one or more grooves 52 in order to connect an exterior actuator 53 with said needle foot 16. A passage 54 in the needle foot provides a connection between the inside of the casing 1 and the bore of the needle 15. The casing 1 may be pre-filled with injection fluid, but may also be sucked full after extension of the needle 15.

Prior to use, the actuator 53 is pushed downwards to press the needle 15 out through the closure 50. A lug 55 may then snap into an opening 56 in the actuator 53 so that the actuator is then locked to the casing to prevent retraction of the needle.

After the plunger 11 is pressed downwards, the needle can be retracted together with the plunger 11 by retracting the actuator 53 to make the needle harmless. Again, a cap 20 as shown in Fig. 1 and 2 may be used to enable the bending onto itself of the needle.

It is also possible to provide the actuator knob 7 of the plunger rod 6 with a lug 57, which is bigger than the lug 55, and which widens a groove 58 located to one side of the snapping opening 56 (see Fig. 6B), so that the lug 55 is then freed from the snapping opening 56. In this way, an unequivocal locking between the actuator 53 and the knob 7 is achieved.

Also in the embodiment described with reference to Fig. 4, and in particular the one with a

deformable outer wall, the possibility exists of initially providing the needle foot inside the casing and pushing it out prior to use to subsequently lock it, breaking the link with the plunger.

Fig. 7 shows still another embodiment of the syringe of the invention, which can be considered as a combination of the syringes of Figs. 3 and 6. Corresponding parts thereof will, again, be indicated by corresponding reference numerals (with primes as the case may be). The description thereof will be restricted to the essential parts.

This syringe is intended for being filled with injection liquid in the factory, and the needle 15 extending from the container 1 is covered by a needle cap 25, the container 1 being closed by an end cap 20.

The needle foot 16' is, as in Fig. 6, a solid rod, e.g. made of glass, and the needle bore communicates with a hole 54 in the lateral wall of said rod. The outer end of this rod terminates in a knob 34"; claws 8"" of the plunger rod 6 grip behind this knob 34"". The inner end of the rod 16' is provided with a knob 47' cooperating with a resilient seat 45' retaining said rod, and, moreover, providing a sealing so that the passage for the needle 15 in the cap 20 can be made larger.

As in the case of Fig. 3, a stopper 12 is provided, which is held by friction on the rod 16', the incompressible injection liquid will push also the stopper 54 along the rod 16' until it contacts the seat 45' of the cap 20, and the opening 54 is freed, so that the liquid will be pressed through the hollow needle. If the plunger rod 6 is retracted, the plunger 11 will be retracted too because of the vacuum created between the plunger and the plunger rod end, the latter closely fitting within the container 1, so that, again, blood will be sucked inwards if a blood vessel had been hit by the needle tip.

The hollow plunger rod 6 comprises, near its outer end, claws 6" which will grip behind the knob 34" as soon as the plunger 11 has been completely shifted inwards. When retracting the plunger rod 6, the rod 16' will be retracted too as soon as the pulling force overcomes the elastic force of the seat 45' on the knob 47'. The latter force can be reduced by the fact that the bevelled edge of this seat will be spreaded by the stopper 12 as soon as the latter is pressed outwards by the plunger 11 at the end of the latter's stroke. When finally retracting the rod 16', the needle 15 can be completely retracted within the container 1. It can be destroyed thereafter as in the case of the other embodiments. Spreading the seat 45' can be enhanced by providing the stopper 12 with a bevelled extension operating in principle as the element 48' of Fig. 5.

It will be clear that the elements of the embodiments described above and shown in the drawings

can be modified in many ways, and can be used, if necessary in adapted form, also in other embodiments.

Claims 5

1. A safety injection syringe, comprising:

- an outer casing (1) defining an injection fluid space or a seat for accomodating an injection fluid container (10) defining said space,
- a plunger (11) movable in said space with a plunger rod (6) coupled or to be coupled thereto,
- a needle foot (16) arranged or to be arranged in or on said casing (1) or container (10) at the opposite end in respect of said plunger (11), and being provided with a hollow needle (15) adapted to be brought into communication with said space, said needle foot (16) being retained against outward movement but being movable inwards into said casing (1) or container (10), and
- means for coupling said plunger (11) or plunger rod (6) with said needle (15) or needle foot (16) after said plunger (11) has been completely pushed inwards for ejecting said fluid through said hollow needle (15), so as to allow the needle (15) to be retracted into said casing (1) or container (10) together with said needle foot (16) and said plunger (11), for shielding said needle (15) after use, which needle (15) can be destroyed thereafter, if desired, by pushing the plunger (11) inwards again, characterized by:
- mutually engageable locking means (9, 19; 5, 22; 12a; 40, 43; 40'; 43'; 55, 56; 45') on said casing (1) or container (10) and said needle foot (16) for retaining said needle foot in said casing and avoiding an inward movement of said needle foot (16) into said casing (1) or fluid space, and
- unlocking means (3, 6'; 57, 58; 48'; 45, 47;) on said plunger (11) or plunger rod (6) for releasing said locking means by said inward movement when the plunger (11) has been completely pushed inwards, and
- coupling means (18, 13; 18', 3; 45, 48; 48, 18'; 53, 47; 6, 34') for providing an unambiguous coupling other than a friction coupling between said plunger (11) or plunger rod (6) and said needle (15) or needle foot (16).

2. A safety injection syringe, comprising:

- an outer casing (1) defining an injection fluid space or a seat for accomodating an injection fluid container (10) defining said space
- a plunger (11) movable in said space with a plunger rod (6) coupled or to be coupled thereto,
- a needle foot (16) arranged or to be arranged in or on said casing (1) or container (10) at the opposite end in respect of said plunger (11), and being provided with a hollow needle (15) adapted to be brought into communication with said space , said needle foot (16) being retained against outward movement but being movable inwards into said casing (1) or container (10), and
- means for coupling said plunger (11) or plunger rod (6) with said needle (15) or needle foot (16) after said plunger (11) has been completely pushed inwards for ejecting said fluid through said hollow needle (15), so as to allow the needle (15) to be retracted into said casing (1) or container (10) together with said needle foot (16) and said plunger (11), for shielding said needle (15) after use, which needle (15) can be destroyed thereafter, if desired, by pushing the plunger (11) inwards again, characterized in that the casing (1) or the container (10) defining the fluid space (10') is closed, at the needle end, by a stopper (12) which, when pressing the plunger (11) inwards, is shifted by the displaced fluid and is pierced by the inward end (17) of the needle extending inwards from the needle foot (16), thus forming a communication between said space (10') and the bore of the needle (15), said stopper (12) then bearing on the inner face of the needle foot (16), in that said stopper (12) and said casing (1) or container (6) are provided with locking parts (12a, 10a) engaging each other in the shifted position of said stopper (12) so as to retain the needle foot (10), in that said plunger (11) is provided with a stud (35') adapted to bend aside the inner end (17) of the needle (15) after pushing inwards the plunger (11), thus closing the bore of said needle (15), and in that said locking parts (12a, 10a) are deformable to such an extent that said locking parts will disengage when the stopper (12) is pushed inwards by the vacuum created between said plunger (11) and said stopper (12)

- on retracting said plunger (11).
3. The safety device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized by a cap (20) provided with internal ribs (27) on an inclined inner surface adapted to retain the needle tip when the latter is being pushed outwards again after having been retracted within said cap (20). 5
4. The safety device according to claim 1 or 3, characterized in that the locking means consist of resilient gripping members (9, 18', 41, 41') into which the needle foot (16) is placeable and lockable from the outside, the needle (15) then being made to sealingly communicate with the fluid space (1, 10). 10
5. The safety device according to claim 4, adapted to receive in the outer casing (1) an injection fluid container (10) which is closed at one end by a plunger (11) which is adapted to be coupled to a plunger rod (6) which is movable within the outer casing (1), the other end being closed by a stopper (12) which can be pierced by the inner end (17) of the needle (15) after a needle foot (16) is fitted, to this syringe casing (1), means being provided for retaining said container (10) in said casing (1), characterized in that said retaining means are formed by resilient tabs (9) bent inwards from the outer casing which engage around a fluid container (10) placed therein, in that the plunger rod (6) is connected to a sleeve (3) which is shiftable inside the outer casing (1) and along the fluid container (1) placed inside, the length of which sleeve (3) is such that, when the plunger rod (6) is pushed all the way in, it pushes said tabs (9) outwards to release the needle foot (16) from its lock, and in that the needle foot (16) is provided with locking claws (18) adapted to engage an appropriate recess (13) of the container (10). 15
6. The safety device according to claim 4, adapted to receive in the outer casing (1) an injection fluid container (10) which is closed at one end by a plunger (11) which is adapted to be coupled to a plunger rod (6) which is movable within the outer casing (1), the other end being closed by a stopper (12) which can be pierced by the inner end (17) of the needle (15) after a needle foot (16) is fitted to the syringe casing (1), means being provided for retaining said container (10) in said casing (1), characterized in that said retaining means are resilient claws (18') on the needle foot (16) engaging a constricted portion of the container (10), and in that the plunger rod (6) is connected to a 20
- sleeve (3) which is shiftable inside the outer casing (1) and along the fluid container (1) placed inside, the length of which is such that when the plunger (6) is pushed all the way in, it pushes said claws (18') outwards to release the needle foot (16) from its lock. 25
7. The safety device of claim 6, characterized in that the plunger rod (6) comprises a flat end surface (8') sealingly fitting in said container (10) and adapted to contact said plunger (11). 30
8. The safety device according to claim 4, intended to receive in the outer casing (1) an injection fluid container (10) which is closed at one end by a plunger (11) which is adapted to be coupled to a plunger rod (6) which is movable within the outer casing (1) the other end being closed by a stopper (12) which can be pierced by the inner end (17) of a needle (15) after a needle foot (16) is fitted to the syringe casing (1), means being provided for retaining said container (10) in said casing (1), characterized in that the pierceable stopper (12) is sealingly movable inside the container (10), in that the needle foot (16) is adapted to be sealingly placed in the end of the container (10) which projects beyond the stopper (12), the inner end (17) of the needle remaining free of the stopper (12) and being driven through said stopper (12) by the pressure of the fluid as the plunger (11) is pressed inwards for the first time. 35
9. The safety device according to any one claims 1..8, characterized in that the needle foot (16) is provided with a projection (26) which is adapted to elastically deform the stopper (12) inwards so as to create a suction in said needle (15) when the plunger (11) is slightly retracted and the stopper is allowed to regain its original shape. 40
10. The safety device according to claim 4, characterized in that the needle foot (16) is resiliently deformable and is provided with a sealing lip (44) which engages the inner wall of the fluid space (1) and is provided with a somewhat oval outer edge (43), in that the retaining means are formed by a gripping edge (41) with an almost or wholly circular inner wall (40) engageable around the edge portions (43) of the needle foot (16) with the greatest diameter, in that there are means to free the needle foot (16) from the gripping edge (41) by resilient deformation, and in that the plunger (11) is provided with means for coupling it with the needle foot (16). 45
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11. The safety device according to claim 10, characterized in that the surface of the plunger (11) which faces the needle foot (16) is provided with a coupling head portion (47) with a circular snapping edge (48), and in that the needle foot (16) is provided on its side facing the plunger (11) with a coupling cavity (46) corresponding therewith with a snapping groove corresponding with the snapping edge (48) of the head portion, which are oval, so that when the head portion (47) is placed in this cavity (46), the cavity (46) and thus also the needle foot (16) is made circular, so that the outer edge (43) is freed from the gripping edge.
12. The safety device according to claim 10, characterized in that the outer wall of the outer casing (1) is resiliently deformable, at its needle end at least, so that it may be pressed into an oval shape sufficient to free the needle foot (16) from the gripping edge (41).
13. The safety device according to claim 4, characterized in that the needle foot (16) is insertable from the outside into the sheath (1) or container (10) and is retained therein by means of a snap lock (40', 43'), and in that said foot (16) is provided at its inner end with resilient claws (18'), the plunger being provided with claws (48') adapted to grip the former claws (18') and to bend these claws (18') so that the snap lock (40', 43') is released.
14. The safety device according to one of claims 4 to 8 and 10 to 13, characterized in that the plunger 11 is provided with locking hooks (35) which, when the plunger 11 is pushed all the way in, can engage the needle inner end (17).
15. The safety device according to claim 4, with a needle foot which is shiftable inside the outer casing (1) and a needle (15) which is shiftable through a pierceable stopper (50) in the bottom of the casing (1), characterized in that the needle foot is a rod (16') shiftable within a bore (51) inside the plunger rod (6), which is provided with an actuator (53) by which the needle (15) can be moved outwards through the pierceable stopper (50) and can be retracted again, and in that the casing (1) and needle foot (16) are provided with locking means (55, 56; 45', 47) to lock the needle foot (16) relative to the outer casing (1).
16. The safety device according to claim 15, characterized in that the actuator (53) extends
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- through a longitudinal groove (52) in the plunger rod (6) for being actuatable from the outside.
17. The safety device according to claim 16, characterized in that the plunger rod (6) or its actuation knob (7) is provided with release means (55, 56) for releasing the lock of the actuator (53) of the needle foot rod (6).
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18. The safety device according to claim 4, characterized in that the needle foot is a rod (16') which is shiftable in a bore of the plunger (11), a stopper (12) being slidable on said rod-shaped needle foot (16') and initially covering an aperture (54) in the wall of said needle (15) communicating with the bore thereof, the bottom part (20) of said container or casing (10, 1) being provided with an abutment (45') restricting the inward movement of said stopper (12), said abutment being also adapted to releasably grip the inner end (47') of said needle foot (16'), the other end of said rod (16') and said plunger rod (6) being provided with cooperating coupling means (84", 6") which engage each other as soon as the plunger (11) has been completely pushed inwards.
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Patentansprüche

- 30 1. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze mit:
- einem Außengehäuse (1), welches einen Injektionsflüssigkeitsraum definiert oder einem Sitz zur Aufnahme eines Injektionsflüssigkeitbehälters (10), welcher diesen Raum definiert;
 - einem Kolben (11), der in dem Raum bewegbar ist mit einer Kolbenstange (6), die daran befestigt ist oder werden kann;
 - einem Nadelfuß (16), der in oder an dem Gehäuse (1) oder Behälter (10) angeordnet ist oder werden kann am entgegengesetzten Ende zum Kolben (11), und welche versehen ist mit einer Hohlnadel (15), die in Verbindung mit dem Raum gebracht werden kann, wobei der Nadelfuß (16) gegen Auswärtsbewegung zurückgehalten wird, aber nach innen in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Behälter (10) bewegbar ist, und
 - einer Einrichtung zum Koppeln des Kolbens (11) oder der Kolbenstange (6) mit der Nadel (15) oder dem Nadelfuß (16) nachdem der Kolben (11) ganz nach innen gestoßen worden ist, um die Flüssigkeit durch die Hohlnadel (15) auszustossen, um so zu erlauben, daß die Nadel (15) in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Behälter (10) zusammen mit dem Nadelfuß
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- (16) und dem Kolben (11) zurückgezogen werden kann, um die Nadel (15) nach der Benutzung abzuschirmen, welche daraufhin, wenn gewünscht, durch erneutes Hineinstoßen des Kolbens (11) zerstört werden kann, gekennzeichnet durch:
- Sperrmittel (9, 19, 5, 22, 12a, 40, 43, 40', 43', 55, 56, 45') mit gegenseitigem Eingriff auf dem Gehäuse (1) oder Behälter (10) und dem Nadelfuß (16), um den Nadelfuß im Gehäuse zurückzuhalten und eine Einwärtsbewegung des Nadelfußes (16) in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Flüssigkeitsraum zu verhindern und
 - eine Entriegeleinrichtung (3, 6', 57, 58, 48', 45, 47) auf dem Kolben (11) oder der Kolbenstange (6) zum Lösen der Sperrmittel durch die Einwärtsbewegung, wenn der Kolben (11) ganz nach innen gestoßen worden ist und
 - eine Kopplungseinrichtung (18, 13, 18', 3, 45, 48, 18', 53, 47, 6, 34") zum Schaffen einer eindeutigen Kopplung außer einer Reibungskopplung zwischen dem Kolben (11) oder der Kolbenstange (6) und der Nadel (15) oder dem Nadelfuß (16).
2. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze mit:
- einem Außengehäuse (1), welches einen Injektionsflüssigkeitsraum definiert oder einem Sitz zur Aufnahme eines Injektionsflüssigkeitbehälters (10), welcher diesen Raum definiert;
 - einem Kolben (11), der in dem Raum bewegbar ist mit einer Kolbenstange (6), die daran befestigt ist oder werden kann;
 - einem Nadelfuß (16), der in oder an dem Gehäuse (1) oder Behälter (10) angeordnet ist oder werden kann am entgegengesetzten Ende zum Kolben (11), und welche versehen ist mit einer Hohlnadel (15), die in Verbindung mit dem Raum gebracht werden kann, wobei der Nadelfuß (16) gegen Auswärtsbewegung zurückgehalten wird, aber nach innen in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Behälter (10) bewegbar ist, und
 - einer Einrichtung zum Koppeln des Kolbens (11) oder der Kolbenstange (6) mit der Nadel (15) oder dem Nadelfuß (16) nachdem der Kolben (11) ganz nach innen gestoßen worden ist, um die Flüssigkeit durch die Hohlnadel (15) auszustoßen, um so zu erlauben, daß die Nadel (15) in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Behälter (10) zusammen mit dem Nadelfuß
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- (16) und dem Kolben (11) zurückgezogen werden kann, um die Nadel (15) nach der Benutzung abzuschirmen, welche daraufhin, wenn gewünscht, durch erneutes Hineinstoßen des Kolbens (11) zerstört werden kann, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das
- Gehäuse (1) oder der Behälter (10), der den Flüssigkeitsraum (10') definiert, am Nadelende durch einen Stöpsel (12) geschlossen ist, welcher beim Einpressen des Kolbens (11) nach innen durch die verschobene Flüssigkeit verschoben wird und durch das Innenende (17) der Nadel, welches sich nach innen von dem Nadelfuß (16) erstreckt, durchbohrt wird und so eine Verbindung zwischen dem Raum (10') und der Bohrung der Nadel (15) formt, wobei der Stöpsel (12) sich dann an der Innenfläche des Nadelfußes (16) abstützt, daß der Stöpsel (12) und das Gehäuse (1) oder Behälter (6) mit Sperreiteilen (12a, 10a) versehen sind, die in der verschobenen Stellung des Stöpsels (12) ineinander eingreifen, um so den Nadelfuß (16) zurückzuhalten, daß der Kolben (11) mit einem Ansatz (35') versehen ist, der das Innenende (17) der Nadel (15) zur Seite biegen kann, nachdem der Kolben (11) nach innen gestoßen worden ist um so die Bohrung der Nadel (15) zu verschließen, und daß die Sperreiteile (12a, 10a) in einem solchen Maße deformierbar sind, daß die Sperreiteile, wenn der Stöpsel (12) nach innen gestoßen ist durch das Vakuum, welches zwischen dem Kolben (11) und dem Stöpsel (12) beim Zurückziehen des Kolbens (11) entsteht, außer Eingriff miteinander kommen.
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3. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, gekennzeichnet durch eine Kappe (20), die mit Innenrippen (27) auf einer geneigten Innenfläche versehen ist, welche die Nadelspitze zurückhalten kann, wenn diese wieder nach außen gestoßen wird, nachdem sie innerhalb der Kappe (20) zurückgezogen worden war.
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4. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 1 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Sperrmittel bestehen aus elastischen Greifteilen (9, 18', 41, 41'), in welche der Nadelfuß (16) plaziert und von außen gesperrt werden kann, wobei die Nadel (15) dann abgedichtet mit dem Flüssigkeitsraum (1, 10) in Verbindung steht.
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5. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, welche in dem Außengehäuse (1) einen Injektionsflüssigkeitsbehälter (10) aufnehmen kann, welcher an einem Ende durch einen Kolben
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- (11) geschlossen ist, welcher mit einer Kolbenstange (6) verbunden ist, welche innerhalb des Außengehäuses (11) bewegbar ist, wobei das andere Ende durch einen Stöpsel (12) geschlossen ist, welcher vom Innenende (17) der Nadel (15) durchbohrt werden kann, nachdem der Nadelfuß (16) in dem Spritzengehäuse (1) eingepaßt ist, wobei Einrichtungen vorgesehen sind zum Halten des Behälters (10) im Gehäuse (1), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Rückhalteinrichtung gebildet wird durch elastische Zungen (9), die vom Außengehäuse nach innen gebogen sind und einen darin angeordneten Flüssigkeitsbehälter (10) umgreifen, daß die Kolbenstange (6) mit einer Hülse (3) verbunden ist, die in das Außengehäuse (1) und längs dem Flüssigkeitsbehälter (10) umgreifen, der darin angeordnet ist, verschiebbar ist und eine solche Länge hat, daß, wenn die Kolbenstange (6) den ganzen Weg nach innen gestoßen ist, sie die Zungen (9) nach außen stößt, um den Nadelfuß (16) aus ihrer Sperrung zu entlassen, und daß der Nadelfuß (16) mit Sperrklauen (18) versehen ist, die in geeignete Ausnehmungen (13) des Behälters (10) eingreifen können.

6. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, welche in dem Außengehäuse (1) einen Injektionsflüssigkeitsbehälter (10) aufnehmen kann, welcher an einem Ende durch einen Kolben (11) geschlossen ist, welcher mit einer Kolbenstange (6) verbunden ist, welche innerhalb des Außengehäuses (11) bewegbar ist, wobei das andere Ende durch einen Stöpsel (12) geschlossen ist, welcher vom Innenende (17) der Nadel (15) durchbohrt werden kann, nachdem der Nadelfuß (16) in dem Spritzengehäuse (1) eingepaßt ist, wobei Mittel vorgesehen sind zum Halten des Behälters (10) im Gehäuse (1), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Rückhaltmittel elastische Klauen (18') auf dem Nadelfuß (16) sind, die in einen eingeschnürten Teil des Behälters (10) eingreifen, und daß die Kolbenstange (6) mit einer Hülse (3) verbunden ist, die in das Außengehäuse (1) und längs dem darin angeordneten Flüssigkeitsbehälter (10) verschiebbar ist und deren Länge so groß ist, daß, wenn der Kolben (6) den ganzen Weg nach innen geschoben ist, sie die Klauen (18') nach außen drückt, um den Nadelfuß aus ihrer Sperrung freizugeben.

7. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kolbenstange (6) eine flache Endfläche (8') aufweist, die dichtend in den Behälter (10) eingepaßt ist und den Kolben (11) kontaktieren kann.

5 8. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, welche in dem Außengehäuse (1) einen Injektionsflüssigkeitsbehälter (10) aufnehmen kann, welcher an einem Ende durch einen Kolben (11) geschlossen ist, welcher mit einer Kolbenstange (6) verbunden ist, welche innerhalb des Außengehäuses (11) bewegbar ist, wobei das andere Ende durch einen Stöpsel (12) geschlossen ist, welcher vom Innenende (17) der Nadel (15) durchbohrt werden kann, nachdem der Nadelfuß (16) in dem Spritzengehäuse (1) eingepaßt ist, wobei Mittel vorgesehen sind zum Halten des Behälters (10) im Gehäuse (1), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der durchbohrbare Stöpsel (12) dichtend in dem Behälter (10) verschiebbar ist, daß der Nadelfuß (16) dichtend in dem Ende des Behälters (10) platziert werden kann, welches über den Stöpsel (12) hinausragt, wobei das Innenende (17) der Nadel frei vom Stöpsel (12) bleibt und durch den Stöpsel (12) getrieben wird durch den Druck der Flüssigkeit, wenn der Kolben (11) zum ersten Mal nach innen gedrückt wird.

10 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 9. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Nadelfuß (16) mit einem Vorsprung (26) versehen ist, der den Stöpsel (12) elastisch nach innen deformieren kann, um so einen Sog in der Nadel (15) zu erzeugen, wenn der Kolben (11) leicht zurückgezogen wird, und der Stöpsel seine Originalform wieder annehmen kann.

10. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Nadelfuß (16) elastisch deformierbar ist und mit einer Dichtlippe (44) versehen ist, welche an der Innenwandung des Flüssigkeitsraumes (1) angreift und welche mit einer etwa ovalen Außenkante (42) versehen ist, daß die Rückhalteinrichtungen gebildet werden durch eine Griffkante (41) mit einer fast oder ganz kreisförmigen Innenwandung (40), die um die Kantenteile (43) des Nadelfußes (16) mit dem größeren Durchmesser herumgreifen kann, daß Mittel vorgesehen sind zum Freigeben des Nadelfußes (16) von der Greifkante (41) durch elastische Deformation, und daß der Kolben (11) mit einer Einrichtung versehen ist, um ihn an den Nadelfuß (16) zu koppeln.

11. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Oberfläche des Kolbens (11), die dem Nadelfuß (16) gegenüberliegt, versehen ist mit einem Kuppelungskopfteil (47) mit einer kreisförmigen Schnappkante (48), und daß der Nadelfuß (16)

- an seiner zum Kolben (11) weisenden Seite versehen ist mit einer Kupplungsaushöhlung (46), die einer Schnappnut entsprechend der Schnappkante (48) des Kopfteiles entspricht, welche oval sind, so daß, wenn der Kopfteil (47) in der Aushöhlung (46) untergebracht ist, die Aushöhlung (46) und somit den Nadelfuß (16) kreisförmig gemacht werden, so daß die Außenkante (43) von der Greifkante freikommt.
12. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Außenwandung des Außengehäuses (1) mindestens am Nadelende elastisch deformierbar ist, so daß es in eine ovale Form gedrückt werden kann, die ausreicht, den Nadelfuß (16) von der Greifkante (41) freizumachen.
13. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Nadelfuß (16) von außen in das Gehäuse (1) oder den Behälter (10) einsetzbar ist und darin gehalten wird mit Hilfe einer Schnappsperre (40', 43') und daß der Fuß (16) an seinem Innenende mit elastischen Klauen (18') versehen ist, wobei der Kolben mit Klauen (48') versehen ist, die die ersten Klauen (18') ergreifen können und diese Klauen (18') biegen können, so daß die Schnappsperre (40', 43') gelöst wird.
14. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 8 und 10 bis 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kolben (11) mit Sperrhaken (35) versehen ist, die, wenn der Kolben (11) den ganzen Weg nach innen geschoben ist, das innere Nadelende (17) ergreifen können.
15. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, mit einem in das Außengehäuse (1) einschiebbaren Nadelfuß und einer Nadel (15), die durch einen durchbohrbaren Stöpsel (50) im Boden des Gehäuses (1) schiebbar ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Nadelfuß ein Stab (16') ist, der innerhalb einer Bohrung (51) in der Kolbenstange (6) verschiebbar ist und mit einem Betätigungsselement (53) versehen ist, durch welches die Nadel (15) nach außen durch den durchbohrbaren Stöpsel (50) bewegt werden kann und wieder zurückgezogen werden kann, und daß das Gehäuse (1) und der Nadelfuß (16) mit Sperrmitteln (55, 56, 45', 47) versehen sind, um den Nadelfuß (16) relativ zum Außengehäuse (1) zu sperren.
16. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Betätigungsselement (53) sich durch eine Längsnut (52) der Kolbenstange (6) erstreckt, um von außen betätigt werden zu können.
17. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 16, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kolbenstange (6) oder ihr Betätigungsnapf (7) mit einer Lösungsvorrichtung (55, 56) zum Lösen der Sperre des Betätigungselements (53) des Nadelfußstabes (6) versehen ist.
18. Sicherheitsinjektionsspritze nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Nadelfuß ein Stab (16') ist, der in einer Bohrung des Kolbens (11) verschiebbar ist, wobei ein Stöpsel (12) gleitfähig auf dem stabförmigen Nadelfuß (16') ist und anfangs eine Öffnung (54) in der Wandung der Nadel (15) abdeckt, welche mit deren Bohrung kommuniziert, wobei der Bodenteil (20) des Behälters oder Gehäuses (10, 1) mit einer Anlage (45') versehen ist, welche die Einwärtsbewegung des Stöpsels (12) begrenzt, wobei die Anlage auch das Innenende (47') des Nadelfußes (16') lösbar ergreifen kann, wobei das andere Ende des Stabes (16') und der Kolbenstange (6) mit zusammenarbeitenden Kopplungsselementen (84'', 6'') versehen sind, die ineinander eingreifen, sobald der Kolben (11) ganz nach innen gestoßen wurde.

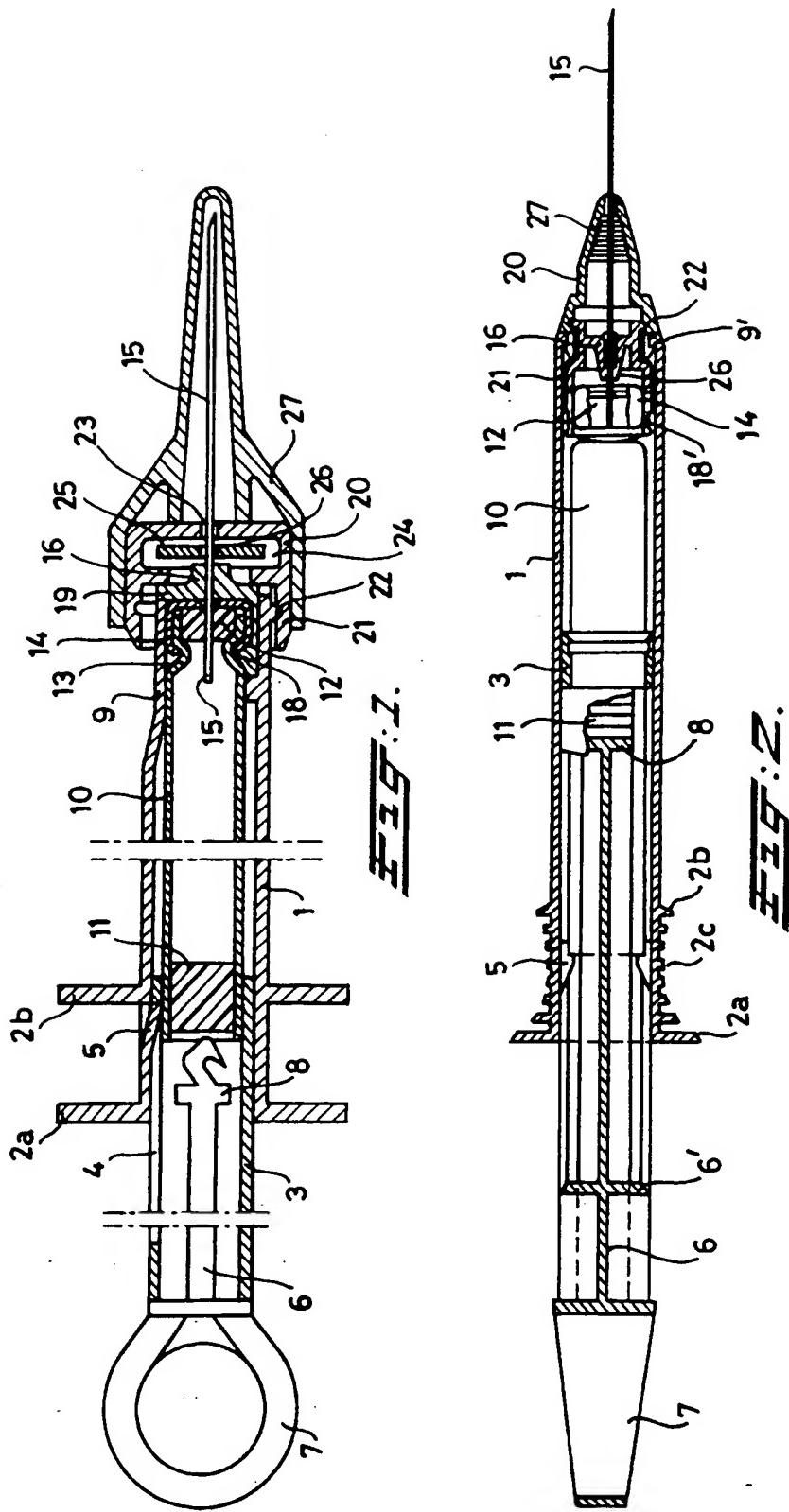
Revendications

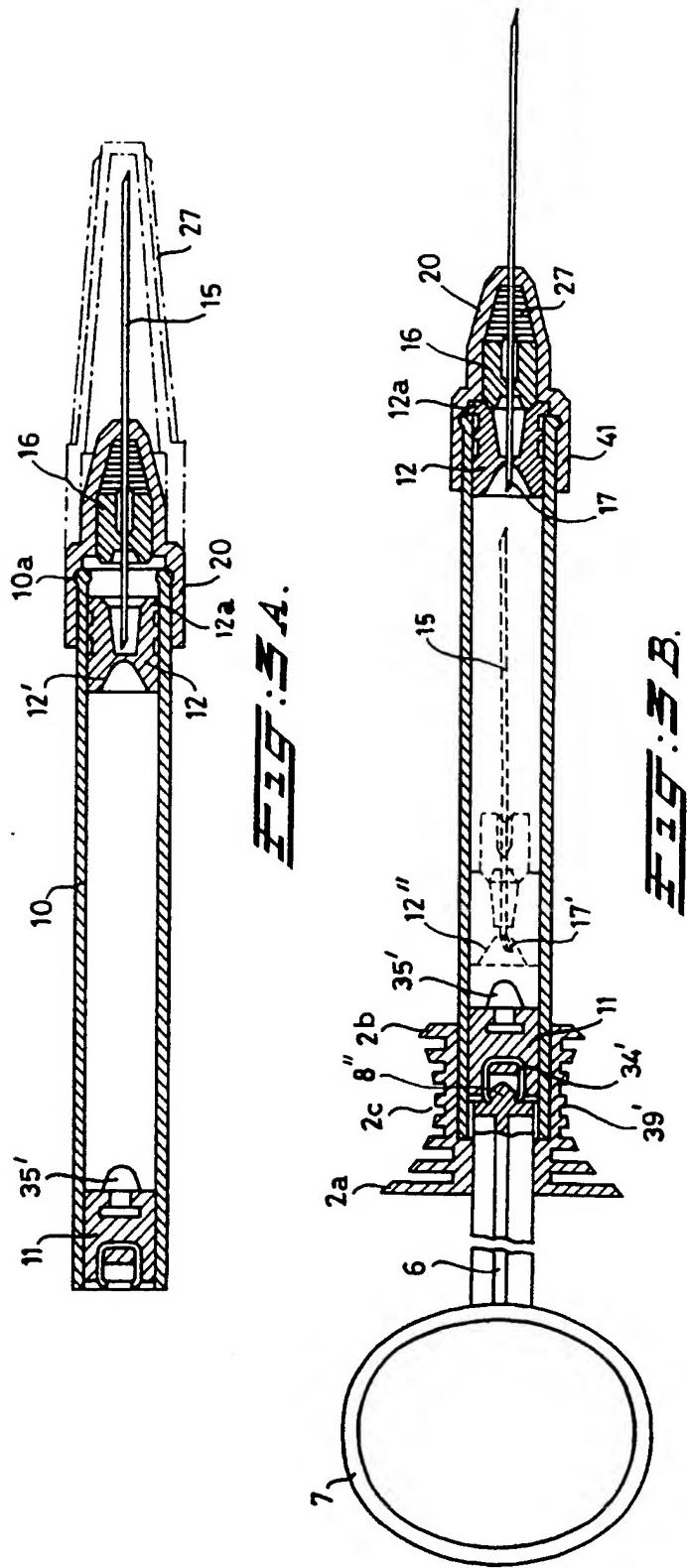
1. Seringue de sécurité, comprenant :
 - une enveloppe extérieure (1) délimitant un espace destiné à un fluide à injecter ou un logement destiné à recevoir un réservoir de fluide à injecter (10) délimitant un tel espace,
 - un piston (11), qui est mobile dans ledit espace et auquel une tige de piston (6) est accouplée ou doit être accouplée,
 - un patin d'aiguille (16) disposé ou devant être disposé dans ou sur l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) à l'extrémité opposée au piston (11) et pourvu d'une aiguille creuse (15) destinée à être mise en communication avec ledit espace, le patin d'aiguille (16) étant retenu vis-à-vis d'un déplacement vers l'extérieur, mais étant mobile vers l'intérieur dans l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10), et
 - des moyens pour accoupler le piston (11) ou la tige de piston (6) à l'aiguille (15) ou au patin d'aiguille (16) une fois que le piston (11) a été complètement poussé vers l'intérieur pour éjecter le fluide par l'aiguille creuse (15), de façon à permettre à l'aiguille (15) d'être rétractée.

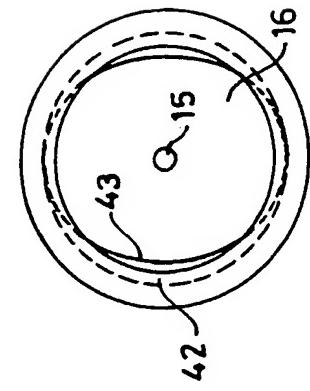
- tée dans l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) en même temps que le patin d'aiguille (16) et le piston (11), afin de protéger l'aiguille (15) après utilisation, cette aiguille (15) pouvant être ensuite détruite, si on le désire, en poussant de nouveau le piston (11) vers l'intérieur,
 caractérisée par :
- des moyens de verrouillage (9, 19 ; 5, 22 ; 12a ; 40, 43 ; 40', 43' ; 55, 56 ; 45') agencés de façon à pouvoir coopérer entre eux et disposés sur l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) et sur le patin d'aiguille (16) pour retenir le patin d'aiguille dans l'enveloppe et éviter un déplacement du patin d'aiguille (16) vers l'intérieur dans l'enveloppe (1) ou l'espace destiné au fluide,
 - des moyens de déverrouillage (3, 6' ; 57, 58 ; 48' ; 45, 47) disposés sur le piston (11) ou la tige de piston (6) et permettant de libérer les moyens de verrouillage sous l'effet dudit déplacement vers l'intérieur lorsque le piston (11) a été complètement poussé vers l'intérieur et
 - des moyens d'accouplement (18, 13 ; 18', 3 ; 45, 48 ; 48, 18', 53, 47 ; 6, 34') permettant d'assurer un accouplement parfaitement défini, autre qu'un accouplement à friction, entre le piston (11) ou la tige de piston (6) et l'aiguille (15) ou le patin d'aiguille (16).
2. Seringue de sécurité, comprenant :
- une enveloppe extérieure (1) délimitant un espace destiné à un fluide à injecter ou un logement destiné à recevoir un réservoir de fluide à injecter (10) délimitant un tel espace,
 - un piston (11), qui est mobile dans ledit espace et auquel une tige de piston (6) est accouplée ou doit être accouplée,
 - un patin d'aiguille (16) disposé ou devant être disposé dans ou sur l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) à l'extrémité opposée au piston (11) et pourvu d'une aiguille creuse (15) destinée à être mise en communication avec ledit espace, le patin d'aiguille (16) étant retenu vis-à-vis d'un déplacement vers l'extérieur, mais étant mobile vers l'intérieur dans l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10), et
 - des moyens pour accoupler le piston (11) ou la tige de piston (6) à l'aiguille (15) ou au patin d'aiguille (16) une fois que le piston (11) a été complètement poussé vers l'intérieur pour éjecter le fluide par l'aiguille creuse (15), de façon à permettre à l'aiguille (15) d'être rétractée dans l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) en même temps que le patin d'aiguille (16) et le piston (11), afin de protéger l'aiguille (15) après utilisation, cette aiguille (15) pouvant être ensuite détruite, si on le désire, en poussant de nouveau le piston (11) vers l'intérieur,
 caractérisée en ce que l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) délimitant l'espace (10') destiné au fluide est fermé, à l'extrémité située du côté de l'aiguille, par un bouchon (12) qui, lorsqu'on enfonce le piston (11) vers l'intérieur, est déplacé par le fluide refoulé et est percé par l'extrémité intérieure (17) de l'aiguille faisant saillie vers l'intérieur à partir du patin d'aiguille (16), en établissant ainsi une communication entre l'espace (10') et le passage de l'aiguille (15), le bouchon (12) prenant alors appui sur la face intérieure du patin d'aiguille (16), en ce que le bouchon (12) et l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (6) sont pourvus de parties de verrouillage (12a, 10a) coopérant l'une avec l'autre dans la position déplacée du bouchon (12) de façon à retenir le patin d'aiguille (16), en ce que le piston (11) est pourvu d'un téton (35') agencé de façon à replier sur le côté l'extrémité intérieure (17) de l'aiguille (15) une fois que le piston (11) a été poussé vers l'intérieur, ce qui obture ainsi le passage de l'aiguille (15), et en ce que les parties de verrouillage (12a, 10a) sont déformables dans un mesure telle qu'elles se détachent l'une de l'autre lorsque le bouchon (12) est poussé vers l'intérieur par la dépression créée entre le piston (11) et le bouchon (12) lorsqu'on tire le piston (11) vers l'arrière.
3. Seringue de sécurité suivant l'une des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisée par un capuchon (20) pourvu de nervures intérieures (27) situées sur une surface intérieure inclinée et permettant de retenir la pointe de l'aiguille lorsque cette dernière est de nouveau poussée vers l'extérieur après avoir été rétractée à l'intérieur du capuchon (20).
4. Seringue de sécurité suivant l'une des revendications 1 et 3, caractérisée en ce que les moyens de verrouillage sont constitués d'éléments élastiques d'accrochage (9, 18', 41, 41') dans lesquels le patin d'aiguille (16) peut être placé et verrouillé à partir de l'extérieur, l'aiguille (15) étant alors placée en communication

- étanche avec l'espace (1, 10) destiné au fluide.
5. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, destinée à recevoir, dans l'enveloppe extérieure (1), un réservoir de fluide d'injection (10) qui est fermé à une extrémité par un piston (11) qui est destiné à être accouplé à une tige de piston (6) qui est mobile à l'intérieur de l'enveloppe extérieure (1), l'autre extrémité étant fermée par un bouchon (12) qui peut être percé par l'extrémité intérieure (17) de l'aiguille (15) après qu'un patin d'aiguille (16) ait été monté sur cette enveloppe de seringue (1), des moyens étant prévus pour retenir le réservoir (10) dans l'enveloppe (1), caractérisée en ce que les moyens de retenue sont formés par des pattes élastique (9) pliées vers l'intérieur à partir de l'enveloppe extérieure et venant s'appliquer autour d'un réservoir de fluide (10) placé dans l'enveloppe, en ce que la tige de piston (6) est reliée à un fourreau (3) qui est agencé de façon à pouvoir être déplacé à l'intérieur de l'enveloppe extérieure (1) et le long du réservoir de fluide (1) placé dans cette dernière et dont la longueur est telle que, lorsque la tige de piston (6) est poussée à l'intérieur sur toute sa course, ce fourreau (3) pousse les pattes (9) vers l'extérieur de façon à libérer le patin d'aiguille (16) de son verrouillage et en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) est pourvu de griffes de verrouillage (18) destinées à s'engager dans une partie en retrait appropriée (13) du réservoir (10).
10. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, destinée à recevoir, dans l'enveloppe extérieure (1), un réservoir de fluide à injecter (10) qui est fermé à une extrémité par un piston (11) qui est destiné à être accouplé à une tige de piston (6) qui est mobile à l'intérieur de l'enveloppe extérieure (1), l'autre extrémité étant fermée par un bouchon (12) qui peut être percé par l'extrémité intérieure (17) d'une aiguille (15) après qu'un patin d'aiguille (16) ait été monté dans l'enveloppe de seringue (1), des moyens étant prévus pour retenir le réservoir (10) dans l'enveloppe (1), caractérisée en ce que le bouchon perçable (12) est mobile de manière étanche à l'intérieur du réservoir (10), en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) est destiné à être placé de manière étanche dans l'extrémité du réservoir (10) qui fait saillie au-delà du bouchon (12), l'extrémité intérieure (17) de l'aiguille restant dégagée vis-à-vis du bouchon (12) et étant enfoncée à travers le bouchon (12) sous l'effet de la pression du fluide lorsque le piston (11) est poussé vers l'intérieur pour la première fois.
15. Seringue de sécurité suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, caractérisée en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) est pourvu d'une saillie (26) qui est destinée à déformer élastiquement le bouchon (12) vers l'intérieur de manière à créer une aspiration dans l'aiguille (15) lorsqu'on tire légèrement le piston (11) vers l'arrière et qu'on laisse le bouchon regagner sa forme initiale.
20. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) est déformable élastiquement et est pourvu d'une lèvre d'étanchéité (44) qui vient au contact de la paroi intérieure de l'espace (1) destiné au fluide et comporte un bord extérieur (43) légèrement ovale, en ce que les moyens de retenue sont formés par un bord d'accrochage (41) comportant une paroi intérieure presque ou entièrement circulaire (40) agencée de façon à pouvoir prendre appui autour des parties du bord (43) du patin d'aiguille (16) qui ont le plus grand diamètre, en ce qu'il existe

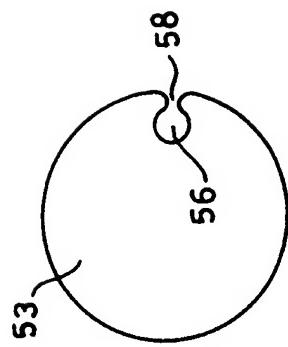
- des moyens pour libérer le patin d'aiguille (16) du bord d'accrochage (41) par déformation élastique et en ce que le piston (11) est pourvu de moyens permettant de l'accoupler au patin d'aiguille (16).
- 5
- l'enveloppe extérieure (1), et une aiguille (15) agencée de façon à pouvoir être déplacée en traversant un bouchon perçable (50) disposé au fond de l'enveloppe (1), caractérisée en ce que le patin d'aiguille est constitué d'une tige (16') qui est agencée de façon à pouvoir être déplacée dans un alésage (51) ménagé à l'intérieur de la tige de piston (6) et qui est pourvue d'un élément d'actionnement (53) au moyen duquel l'aiguille (15) peut être déplacée vers l'extérieur en traversant le bouchon perçable (50) et peut être de nouveau rétractée et en ce que l'enveloppe (1) et le patin d'aiguille (16) sont pourvus de moyens de verrouillage (55, 56 ; 45', 47) permettant de verrouiller le patin d'aiguille (16) vis-à-vis de l'enveloppe extérieure (1).
- 10
11. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que la surface du piston (11) qui fait face au patin d'aiguille (16) est pourvue d'une tête d'accouplement (47) présentant un bord d'enclenchement (48) à section circulaire et en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) comporte, sur sa face tournée vers le piston (11), une cavité d'accouplement (46) correspondant à la tête d'accouplement et présentant une gorge d'enclenchement correspondant au bord d'enclenchement (48) de la tête, ces éléments étant ovales, de sorte que lorsque la tête (47) est placée dans la cavité (46), cette cavité (46) et donc aussi le patin d'aiguille (16) adoptent une section circulaire, de sorte que le bord extérieur (43) est libéré du bord d'accrochage.
- 15
16. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce que l'élément d'actionnement (53) traverse une rainure longitudinale (52) ménagée dans la tige de piston (6), de façon à pouvoir être actionné de l'extérieur.
- 20
12. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que la paroi extérieure de l'enveloppe extérieure (1) est déformable élastiquement, au moins à son extrémité située du côté de l'aiguille, de sorte qu'on peut l'écraser en lui donnant une forme suffisamment ovale pour libérer le patin d'aiguille (16) du bord d'accrochage (41).
- 25
17. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 16, caractérisée en ce que la tige de piston (6) ou son bouton d'actionnement (7) est pourvu de moyens de libération (55, 56) permettant de libérer le verrouillage de l'élément d'actionnement (53) de la tige de piston (6).
- 30
13. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que le patin d'aiguille (16) est agencé de façon à pouvoir être inséré de l'extérieur dans l'enveloppe (1) ou le réservoir (10) et est retenu dans cette dernière ou ce dernier au moyen d'un verrouillage à enclenchement (40', 43') et en ce qu'à son extrémité intérieure, le patin (16) est pourvu de griffes élastiques (18'), le piston étant pourvu de griffes (48') destinées à accrocher lesdites griffes (18') et à plier ces griffes (18') de façon telle que le verrouillage par enclenchement (40', 43') est libéré.
- 35
18. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que le patin d'aiguille est une tige (16') qui est agencée de façon à pouvoir être déplacée dans un alésage du piston (11), un bouchon (12) étant agencé de façon à pouvoir coulisser sur le patin d'aiguille en forme de tige (16') et recouvrant initialement un orifice (54) ménagé dans la paroi de l'aiguille (15) et communiquant avec le passage de cette dernière, la partie inférieure (20) du réservoir (10) ou de l'enveloppe (1) étant pourvue d'une butée (45') limitant le déplacement du bouchon (12) vers l'intérieur, cette butée étant agencée aussi de façon à accrocher de manière amovible l'extrémité intérieure (47') du patin d'aiguille (16'), l'autre extrémité de la tige (16') et la tige de plongeur (6) étant pourvues de moyens d'accouplement coopérants (84", 6") qui viennent en prise l'un sur l'autre dès que le piston (11) a été complètement poussé vers l'intérieur.
- 40
14. Seringue de sécurité suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 8 et 10 à 13, caractérisée en ce que le piston (11) est pourvu de crochets de verrouillage (35) qui, lorsqu'on enfonce le piston (11) sur toute sa course, peuvent coopérer avec l'extrémité intérieure (17) de l'aiguille.
- 45
15. Seringue de sécurité suivant la revendication 4, comportant un patin d'aiguille, agencé de façon à pouvoir être déplacé à l'intérieur de
- 50
- 55



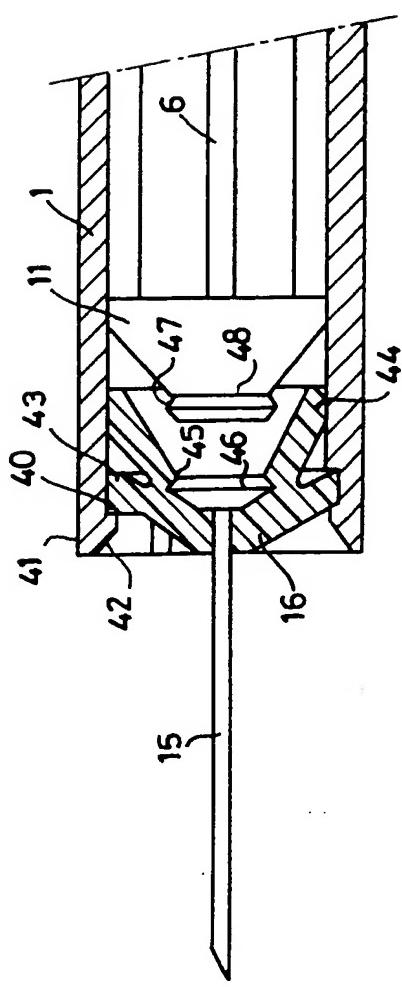




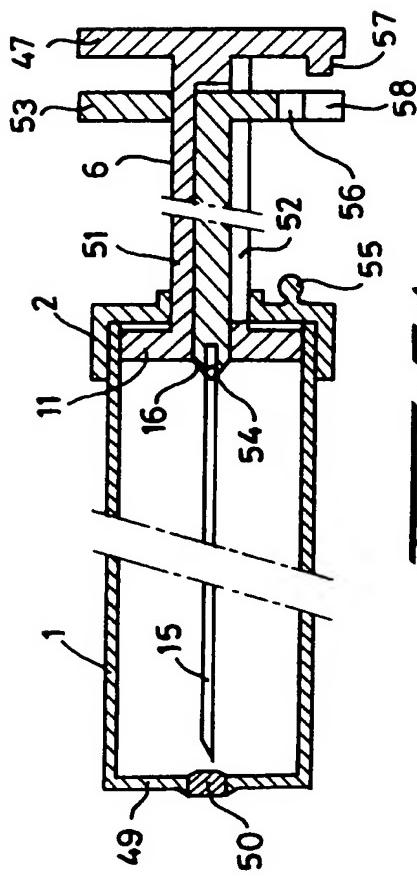
~~FIG.: 4B.~~



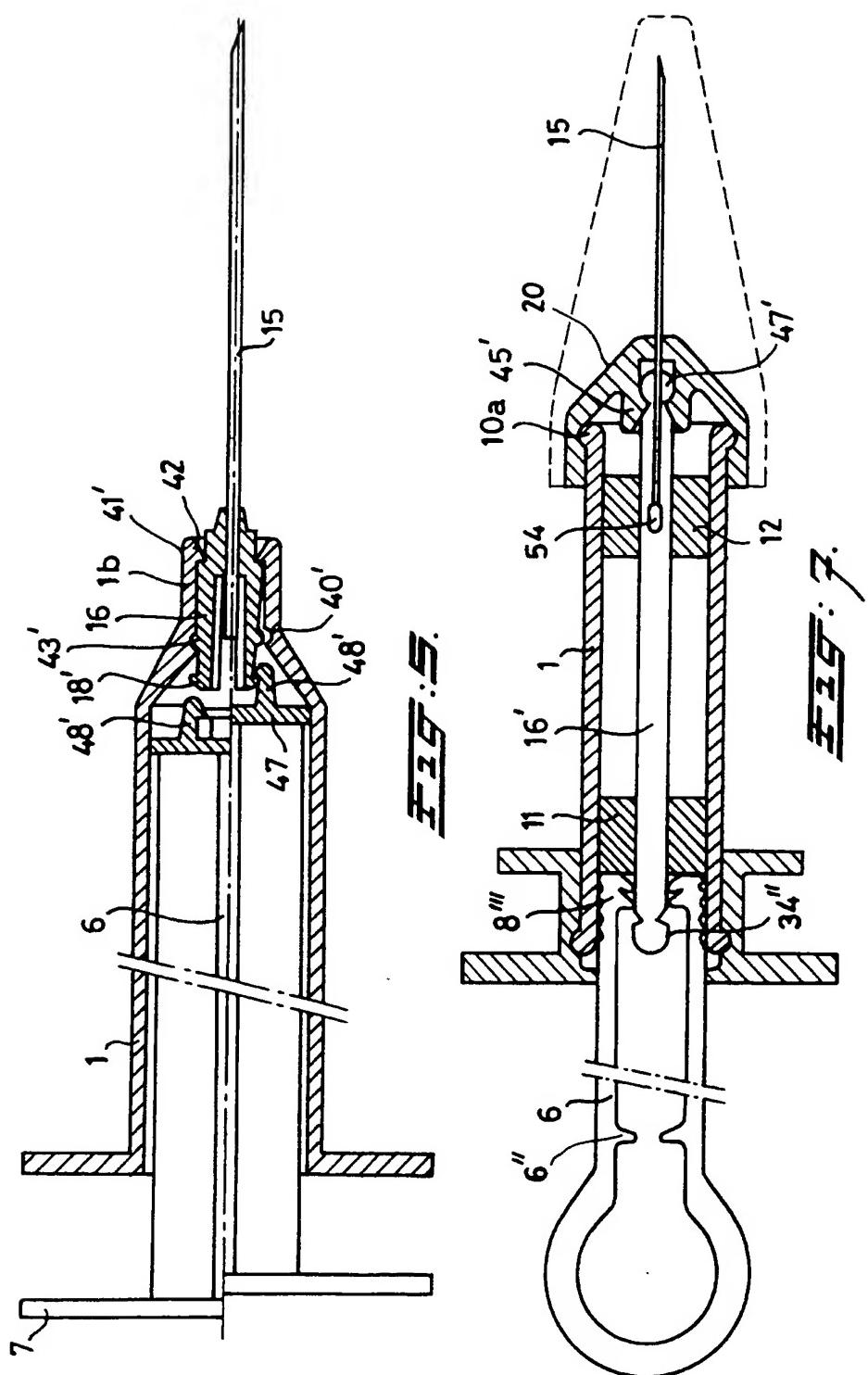
~~FIG.: 6B.~~



~~FIG.: 4A.~~



~~FIG.: 6A.~~



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